AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

Number 686 — Published by The American Museum of Natural History New York City — Jan. 6, 1934

59.57, 62 C (729.5)

NEW SPECIES OF CARABIDAE FROM PUERTO RICO

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The following new forms of Carabidae from Puerto Rico form part of the series collected during the Survey of the island, which was carried on by the New York Academy of Sciences in coöperation with the Puerto Rican government and this Museum. It was originally intended to include descriptions of these new species in the report on the Survey, but Dr. P. J. Darlington, who is making a study of the carabid fauna of Cuba and other islands of the West Indies, suggested that they be published in advance, so that he might include them in his records, which he hopes will contain all of the described forms of Carabidae from the West Indies.

In connection with this work Dr. Darlington has made several helpful suggestions as to certain species in the Puerto Rican material. He also has loaned to this Museum several Cuban and other forms for comparison. Of these, two species were found to be the same as the Puerto Rican forms described herein. They have been included as paratypes and, except for two examples of each, were returned to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. The types of all are in the American Museum Collection.

Scarites montanus, new species

Dull black with only front of head and mandibles shining, parallel, strongly pedunculate. Head quadrate, with two deep longitudinal fossae in front, numerous longitudinal wrinkles on the disk not reaching the base which is finely and closely punctured. Mandibles large, curved at apex, sharply pointed, truncate at outer margin, bluntly toothed within, broadly expanded at base, upper surface with a few longitudinal wrinkles. Antennae brownish, basal joint long, next two elongate, shining, outer joints pubescent and becoming slightly broader toward apex. Pronotum quadrate, transverse; subapical and longitudinal median lines impressed; front, between the suture and transverse line, longitudinally wrinkled; disk with fine lines branching from the longitudinal line, otherwise appearing very finely granulate and with wavy lines that are more noticeable apically (the above discal characters are not visible to the naked eye), hind angles broadly rounded. Elytra parallel, conjointly rounded at apex, surface dull, finely striate, striae not quite reaching the apex or base, intervals flat. The third stria of the left elytron has five large punctures on the disk, and the right elytron has six punctures. Both elytra have two punctures

at the declivity of the apex, sub-basal and sublateral margins granulate, humeri prominent and somewhat suddenly declivous behind the angles. Body beneath piceous; head, thorax, and legs shining; abdomen dull, sides of the two apical segments with a somewhat large pale reddish spot approximate to the lateral margin; legs fossorial, anterior tibiae externally with three sharp teeth, tibiae slightly paler than the femora, tarsi still paler. Length, 17 mm.

TYPE.—El Yunque, Puerto Rico, February 21, found under a stone on the mountain, by C. W. Leng.

This species may be the *Scarites subterraneus* Fabricius recorded by Stahl, 1882, 'Fauna de Puerto Rico,' p. 170, which appears also in subsequent lists. It bears a certain resemblance to the Fabrician species, differing, however, especially in the elytral punctures.

It has been noted in the above description that the punctures on the elytra differ in respect to the number on each. This difference no doubt is abnormal, but it is reasonable to believe that one or the other series must be present on the elytra of normal specimens. It also seems probable that the five punctures on the left elytron are more likely to be normal, as they are in regular formation, each being the same distance apart. Those on the right elytron are arranged differently: one and two closer to each other, two and three farther apart, three and four closer, four and five farther apart, five and six farther apart. The first or basal puncture and the two punctures at the apex of one elytron are directly opposite the corresponding ones on the other elytron.

Dyschirius coamensis, new species

Shining, reddish, prothorax globose. Head smooth, with a short groove each side in front; mandibles and palpi long, sharply pointed; antennae with first and second joints elongate, from third on, somewhat moniliform. Pronotum rounded at sides and hind angles, front angles obtuse, median groove somewhat fine apically but becoming deeper basally and extending from the apical transverse groove almost to the basal margin. Elytra rounded at sides and humeri, distinctly margined, striae apparently not raised, punctation consisting of what appears to be smooth reticulations arranged in rows. A small bristle-bearing puncture on the basal fourth, in the third series of the reticulation, and another on the same series, behind the middle (both of the punctures distinguishable only under somewhat high power magnification). Under surface smooth, shining; front tibiae with two small teeth on the outer margin, front angles very much prolonged and ending in a somewhat sharp, curved tooth. Length, 2 mm.

TYPE.—Coamo Springs, Puerto Rico, February 11, 1928, collected on the sandy shore of a small brook, by C. W. Leng.

Bembidion darlingtoni, new species

Slightly convex, piceous, shining, with the mouth-parts and three or four joints of the antennae testaceous, other joints of antennae slightly darker. When viewed from above the outer joints of the antennae appear darker than from below; elytral markings variable. The type has a basal yellow area that extends from the base to beyond the apical half but does not reach the scutellar area or lateral margin; behind the middle is another yellow area that extends to the sides but not to the suture, and connected with this at the lateral margin is an apical pale spot. In other specimens the basal pale spot extends to the scutellar area and the apical spots are broadly connected, appearing as a more or less elongate, pale space. In two specimens the pale areas appear as nebulous clouds; under surface pitchy black. Head smooth, shining, not in the least coriaceous. Pronotum cordate, about one-fourth wider than long, noticeably broader at apex than at base, median line fine, transverse impression moderately deep, side margins reflexed. Elytra about one-half wider than the pronotum at base, punctate-striate, all but the complete sutural stria becoming more or less effaced at base, third interval with one large puncture about one-third from base and one on the apical two-thirds. Legs more or less testaceous, but in some specimens with a darker space at middle of one or more pairs of the femora. Length, 3.5 mm.

TYPES.—Type, Ensenada, Puerto Rico, June 15, and one paratype, Caguas, Puerto Rico, May 28; nine paratypes, Soledad, Cuba, June and October, collected by P. J. Darlington. Two of the latter have been donated to the American Museum.

In addition to the above there is in the American Museum collection a broken specimen from Lake Categena, Puerto Rico, February 28, collected by Dr. S. Danforth.

This species is similar to *B. affine* in many respects, but one noticeable difference, which seems constant, is that the new species has the head impunctate, whereas in *B. affine* the head is finely punctate, a character not mentioned in the descriptions but which appears to be constant in the large series of specimens in the American Museum Collection.

Tachys ensenadae, new species

Oblong, parallel, testaceous; head and pronotum in great part dark brown, but often with the darker color subvittate in character. Head and pronotum finely and closely punctulate. Elytra with dorsal, two subsutural, and sutural striae more plainly indicated in some specimens than in others. The recurved portion of the sutural stria is C-shaped and encloses at its extremity a bristle-bearing puncture; the outer subsutural stria is interrupted at the middle with a bristle-bearing puncture; the submarginal stria is broadly interrupted at the middle. The elytral markings are variable on each elytron; the suture is dark brown, as is a narrower marginal area, leaving between this area and the suture an irregular, nebulously limited testaceous vitta. This vitta, which is usually broader in the subhumeral and subapical regions than at the middle, is partly transparent and, in a bright light, portions of the under wing may be detected beneath. The darker specimens are more distinctly vittate than the paler ones. Length, 2.25 mm.

TYPES.—Type, Ensenada, Puerto Rico, June 14–19, one paratype, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, June 25, collected by Lutz and Mutchler; ten paratypes, Vieques Island, April 20, collected by M. D. Leonard.

In some specimens the head and pronotum are almost totally dark, merely showing traces of the paler color, also the outer joints of the antennae appear slightly darker than the basal ones. The pale area on the elytra in some specimens becomes quite narrow; in others it is entirely obliterated at the middle, leaving only a pale area at the apex and base. The outer subsutural stria in some cases is not as well indicated as the inner and sutural ones, and in others both of the subsutural striae are more or less obliterated.

The specimens from Ensenada were collected on an alkali flat, near Lake Guanica. Most of them were taken by sifting a windrow of débris which consisted mostly of cow dung. There are eleven specimens in the lot in which the color is apparently undeveloped. In these, the head is fuscous; antennae, pronotum, legs, and body beneath, except abdomen, testaceous. The under wings and parts of the dorsum can be seen through the yellowish semitransparent elytra: because of this the elytra appear to have a broad triangular dark spot at the scutellum and other dark markings where the sides of the dorsum show through. There are also four specimens, similar to the above, from Vieques.

Pseudaptinus (Thalpius) insularis, new species

Rufo-testaceous, head wholly or in part dark brown, almost black, elytra dark reddish-brown, pronotum in some specimens with a dark brown patch at apex and sometimes slightly darker at base. Head transverse, separated from the prothorax by a broad neck, closely punctate, pubescent. Eyes large, prominent. Antennae short, first joint elongate, but shorter than the head, succeeding joints bead-like. Maxillary palpi with last joint enlarged; labial palpi simple. Pronotum truncate at apex, a little wider than the head, sinuately narrowed behind, hind angles prominent, surface finely punctate, pubescent. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, parallel, subtruncate at apex, striate, intervals finely punctate, pubescent. Under surface finely and closely punctate and covered with a short pubescence. Claws simple. Length, 4.5 mm.

TYPES.—Type, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, September 22, 1916, collected by R. H. Van Zwaluwenburg. Eighteen paratypes: one, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, May 11, 1917, collected by R. H. Van Zwaluwenburg; seventeen specimens, Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba, October 21 to November 3, 1926, and June 1929, collected by P. J. Darlington. All but two of the Cuban paratypes are in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Selenophorus puertoricensis, new species

Aeneous, greenish to coppery on the pronotum, coppery on the elytra, antennae dark fulvous, three or four basal joints in part darker, other joints with a dark line longitudinally along the middle, palpi and labrum fulvous, mandibles dark at base and apex, slightly paler at middle. Head quadrate, smooth, with three foveolae in a transverse row in front of the eyes and faintly connected by a vague depression. Pronotum wider than long, slightly narrowed at base, sides rounded anteriorly, oblique behind, front angles rounded and protruding forward, middle of apical margin almost straight, hind margin slightly sinuate, angles obtuse, rounded, surface polished, median sulcus incomplete, slightly impressed, base punctulate (under high power the whole surface appears finely punctulate, but the punctures on base are closely grouped), the group of punctures extending farther apically on the sides than on disk. Elytra parallel, humeral angles acute, apex sinuate, striae entire, intervals flat, with a row of more or less distinct punctures on the third and fifth lateral (these punctures are located approximate to the second and fifth striae), ninth interval broken apically and basally by large depressed punctures, leaving a section behind the humeri and extending to the middle entire. Under surface and legs ferruginous, basal joint of hind tarsi approximately equal to the next two taken together. Length, 10–11 mm.

Types.—Type, Desengano, Puerto Rico, December 1, collected by W. T. M. Forbes; paratype, Manidos, Puerto Rico, March 17, collected by W. M. Wheeler.